# The Bombay Gazette.

393

No. 7,217.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.


### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

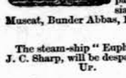
| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

| Leave Bombay | May. 11 | Leave Colombo | May. 18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Rutnagherry | 12 | „ Galle | 19 |
| „ Vingorla | 12 | „ Negapatam | 21 |
| „ Carwar | 13 | „ Pondicherry | 22 |
| „ Mangalore | 14 | „ Madras | 24 |
| „ Cannanore | 15 | „ Coconada | 26 |
| „ Calicut | 15 | „ Vizagapatam | 27 |
| „ Beypoore | 15 | „ Bimlipatam | 27 |
| „ Cochin | 16 | „ Gopalpore | 28 |
| „ Tuticorin | 17 | „ False Point | 29 |
| Arrive Calcutta | | | 30 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

| | Dowu. | | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | | Leave Bussorah | 22 |
| „ Kurrachee | 7 | „ Fao | 22 |
| „ Guadur | 8 | „ Bushire | 25 |
| „ Muscat | 11 | „ Linga | 25 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 14 | „ Bunder Abbas | 27 |
| „ Linga | 14 | „ Muscat | 39 |
| „ Bushire | 17 | | June. |
| „ Fao | 18 | „ Guadur | 1 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 19 | „ Kurrachee | 2 |
| | | Arrive Bombay | 8 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

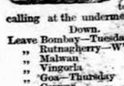
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, for Cochin on Tuesday the 4th May at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports, viz.

| Down. | | Up. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Tuesday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| „ Rutnagherry | Wednesday. | „ Beypore | Wednesday. |
| „ Malwan | „ | „ Calicut | „ |
| „ Vingorla | „ | „ Tellicherry | Thursday. |
| „ Goa | Thursday. | „ Cannanore | „ |
| „ Carwar | „ | „ Mangalore | Friday. |
| „ Coompta | „ | „ Coompta | Saturday. |
| „ Mangalore | Friday. | „ Carwar | „ |
| „ Cannanore | Saturday. | „ Goa | „ |
| „ Tellicherry | „ | „ Vingorla | Sunday. |
| „ Calicut | „ | „ Malwan | „ |
| „ Beypore | „ | „ Rutnagherry | Monday. |
| Arrive Cochin | Sunday. | Arrive Bombay | Tuesday. |

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hurnee. | Jeytapoor. | Vingorla. | |
| Unjunwell. | Malwan. | Goa. | |
| Rutnagherry. | | | |

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Goleonda," (1,999 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 30th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

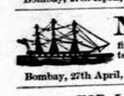
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper and late Emigrant ship "Schleswig Bride," to sail about 15th May, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers, and carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.



NOTICE.—For Calcutta direct, sailing about 13th May, the fine iron ship "British Sovereign." For terms of freight, &c., apply to

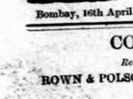
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

CORN FLOURS

*Received by Weekly Steamer.*

BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Packets of 1 lb. each | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Do. do. (per dozen only) each | 0 12 | 0 14 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from Insects by the use of

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| NALDIRE'S TABLETS, each | 0 14 | 1 0 |

or

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC SOAP, per bar. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| and may be relieved from Worms by | | |
| NALDIRE'S POWDERS, per packet | 1 12 | 2 0 |

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRICKLY HEAT,

and all consanguineous affections of

THE SKIN,

resulting from its excessive action in

TROPICAL CLIMATES,

may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT BATH SOAP,

recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.

Sold in

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Bars, each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Tablets, each 8 as. per doz. | 5 | 6 0 |

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st. class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING.—Horses will be aged at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Saturday the 1st May, at ½ A.M., in accordance with the Rules.

F. P. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 28th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to-day, the 30th April, at 2 P.M.

I. B. LYON, Secretary to the Commission.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo on board the "Elizabeth Henderson," from Calcutta, are requested to send at once boats for taking delivery as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the Consignees' risk and expense, in accordance with the terms of the Bills of Lading.

L. KUHN & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 29th April, 1869.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, NASSICK.—There will be sold by Auction, at the Nassick Mamlutdar's Cutcherrie, on the 1st of July next, the following lots of Teak Trees, now standing in the Peint Forests :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot 1, | 1,000 trees, | Peint Purgunnah. |
| „ 2, | 1,000 „ | Harsool „ |
| „ 3, | 1,000 „ | Barreh „ |

The trees are marked, and can be viewed on application being made to the Forest Inspector, Peint. The terms of sale can be had by applying to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, or the Nassick Mamlutdar.

W. D'OYLY, Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Camp, Egutpoora, 28th April, 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at DON TAR STREET.—On Saturday, the 8th May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date 21st January, 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Vallabdas Lukhobhoy, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Rahimabace, widow of the late Mahomed Meya Hajee Ismael, all that piece or parcel of Pazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the public passage called Don Tar First Row, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 29, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Don Tar Second Row, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Jacob Jumal, on the south by the house of Soomar Ibrahim.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

6 Rampart Row, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, APOLLO STREET.

PHOTOS TINTED AND IVORY MINIATURES PAINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AND A FIRST CLASS LIKENESS GUARANTEED.

Studio open daily from 9 to 5.

L. & W. beg to notify that they have to-day received from Simla specimen copies of the Durbar Group, portraits of Ameer Sheer Ali, his Son, Councillors, Attendants, &c., &c., and they can be seen daily at their rooms, where copies can be had in a few days. Gentlemen wishing to secure copies of these celebrated Photographs should register their names quickly, as owing to the immense demand but a limited number will be supplied to Bombay.

Now ready, Album of Architecture of Goozerat, with letterpress by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S.

Portrait and View Albums on sale.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Upon reading the affidavit of Lallbhoy Vullubbhoy, one of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, solemnly affirmed on the thirteenth day of April, instant, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the firm of Messieurs Manisty and Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all creditors of and claimants against the abovenamed Company, do on or before Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at the office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they may be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company, and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jami-Jamsheed" and "Bombay Summachar" respectively.—Dated this 15th day of April 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MANISTY and HURRELL, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SELLING OFF.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

Being desirous of winding up his present Retail Business, offers the undermentioned Goods at a discount of from 15 to 30 per cent., for Cash only.

Cigars, Havanna.
Cigarettes.
Do. Papers.
Cornflour, Oswego.
Cooking Stoves.
Countercanes.
Cognac Vieux, first quality.
Do., second do.
Cushions, half finished.
Embossing Presses, large and small.
Enamelled Ware.
Envelopes.
Fancy Goods.
Glass Ware (Bohemian).
Gold Beading.
Goglets.
Guard Books.
Hand Mirrors.
Ice Boxes.
Jewellery, Imitation.
Jet Ornaments.
Knife Cleaning Machine.
Lamps, Reading.
Do. Portable.
Lanterns, Stirrup.
Leather Cloth.
Liebeg's Extract of Meat.
Do. Food for Infants.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Meerschaum Cigar-holders.
Music.
Musical Boxes.
Do. Birds.
Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver.
Perfumery.
Pictures in frames.
Do. without.
Porcelain Ware.
Pipes, Briar Wood.
Quinine, in ½ and 1 oz. bottles.
Sealing Wax.
Sewing Machines.
Do. do. appurtenances.
Soap.
Stencil Plates.
Table Linen, English.
Do. Country.
Table Covers.
Towels.
Tobacco.
Toys.
Travelling Bags.
Tracing Linen.
Wall Paper.
Wines, Claret.
Do. Port.
Do. Sherry.
Wire Gauze.
Watchmakers' Requisites.

Mr. NEUBERG purposes to continue his business as General Merchant and Commission Agent, and is prepared to receive orders for Goods from England, France, or Germany, an opportunity of which he trusts may not only dealers but large establishments, Regimental Messes, and private persons, may take advantage; especially as the present easy communication with Europe secures their obtaining Goods at nearly English rates.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,

And dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

and

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MACDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant perfume, and by its solvent power removes instantly Grease, Oil, Wax, Paint, Tar, and all other oleaginous or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| MACDOUGALL'S Etherodyne in bottles at | 0 12 | 1 0 |

of the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, for MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN," "DILBHUR," and "PRINCE ALFRED."

The above vessels have commenced discharging their cargoes and we are put in possession of further supplies of Wines as under.

Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, Still Hocks.

Stein Wein in original bottles.

Sherries A B C (in triangles), and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in diamonds), Amontillado and Manzanilla, our Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Double and single Magnums of Champagne.

Sherries 6 brands in Hhds and Butts.

Port 1, 2, and 3 in Pipes.

Sherries in Wood per "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur."

Particular attention is drawn to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of Wines in Wood, there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

These Wines will be cellared in a few days when we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | A. | per Butt of 108 gals. | Rs. | 650 |
| No. 2 | B. | Do. Do. „ | | 780 |
| No. 3 | C. | Do. Do. „ | | 850 |
| No. 4 | D. | Do. Do. „ | | 900 |
| No. 5 | E. | Do. Do. „ | | 1000 |
| No. 6 | F. | Do. Do. „ | | 1400 |

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | * | per pipe 115 Gals. Rs. | 750 |
| 2. | * | do. „ | 900 |
| 3. | * | do. „ | 1,400 |

Champagnes.—Our Gold and Silver neck Champagnes, 1 and 2 stars, have been so well received in this presidency, and the demand so great for these special brands, that we have ordered out a parcel, overland, which may be looked for during the current month.

CHAMPAGNE

Has recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the stomach will often retain it at periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 52,000,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "[Extract from the leading article of the 'Times' of 16th Sept., 1867."]

☞ The Wines with an asterisk (*) daily expected.

Beer.—Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout * * *

Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

| Credit. | Mark. | Seal. | Quality & Peculiarity | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | B | | Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A | | Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier | 20 0 |
| 26 0 | C | | Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 | | White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 | | White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 | | White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 | | White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | | | Amontillado, very pale, delicate and dry, and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | | | Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety | 32 0 |

MADEIRA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 | 0 |

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | (One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 34 | 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 | 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Laubenheim, Vintage | 1868 | 18 | 0 |
| 20 0 | Bodenthal | ditto | 1862 | 20 | 8 |
| 23 0 | Gewelfey | ditto | 1862 | 21 | 0 |
| 25 0 | Ostrich | ditto | 1863 | 22 | 0 |
| 25 0 | Nierstein | ditto | 1863 | 26 | 0 |
| 30 0 | Scharlachberg | ditto | 1867 | 32 | 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 0 | Braunenberg, Vintage | 1862 | 23 | 0 |
| 39 0 | Scharzberg | ditto | 1863 | 27 | 0 |
| 32 0 | Winningen | ditto | 1863 | 20 | 0 |
| 28 0 | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated | | 24 | 0 |

CLARETS.

| Credit. | | Cash |
|---|---|---|
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 27 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Larose | 18 0 |
| 24 0 | Chateau Lafitte | 28 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Latour | 26 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Margaux | 28 0 |

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | * Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 45 0 | Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old | 40 0 |

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

| Credit. | | Cash |
|---|---|---|
| 28 0 | Sauterne | 20 0 |
| 34 0 | Grand Sauterne | 3 0 |
| 42 0 | Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate | 36 0 |

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co. | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | (Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped | 20 0 |
| | Hollands Gin | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Whiskey, Scotch | 20 0 |
| 22 0 | Whiskey, Irish | 17 0 |
| 20 0 | Orange Bitters | 20 0 |
| 22 0 | Jamaica Rum | 17 0 |
| 20 0 | Ginger Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Cherry Brandy | 19 0 |
| 22 0 | Vermouth | |

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Curaçoa | 39 0 |
| | Maraschino de Zara | 39 0 |
| | Noyeau | 39 0 |
| | Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28 0 | Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenni Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted. | 28 0 |

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather | 16 0 |
| 18 0 | Marsalla Z | 16 0 |
| 22 0 | Marsalla X | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | Dry Butellas Z | 22 8 |
| 28 0 | Dry Bucellas X | 25 0 |

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 58s. | per doz. |
| PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. | „ |
| CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. | „ |
| Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. | „ |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. | „ |
| STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. | „ |
| CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. | „ |
| Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. | „ |
| BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. | „ |

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

*Ordering direct through our London Agency.*

Terms to Messrs.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT BUT SIX.

Production of Byron's highly popular

BURLESQUE,

entitled,

THE VERY LATEST EDITION OF

THE LADY OF LYONS!!!

First time this season, and by particular request,

DAVE CARSON

will appear in his world-renowned impersonation of THE BENGALEE BABOO.

ON SATURDAY, 1st MAY,

Will be presented with magnificent new costumes, scenery, and effects, Byron's famous Burlesque, entitled,

THE VERY LATEST EDITION OF

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Beauseant (a decidedly "bad lot," who, being of considerable weight in Lyons, may, with justice, be termed a heavy villain).....Mr. Pollock.
Colonel Damas (a veteran of the old school, an advocate for military moustachioing, and a strict discipline-hairy 'un).....Mr. South.
Deschappelles (Wholesale Grocer, Tea Dealer, and Italian Warehouseman.—N.B. "The Trade Supplied, &c.").....Mr. Deering.
Claude Melnotte (a youth of imaginative temperament, who, from the fact of never doing anything for his living, is looked upon by his comrades as a genius, and who, although he commits a fraud which in modern times would result in unlimited horse-whippings, is nevertheless considered by a British audience an object of sympathy and regard).....Mrs. H. Richardson.
Gaspar (a virtuous peasant, who offers himself as a go-between, and gets, as usual, more pedal applications than small coin of the realm).....Mr. Gull.
Landlord of the "Golden Lion" (a re-publican).....Mr. Herberte.
Madame Deschappelles (M. Deschappelles' "good lady").....Miss F. Wiseman.
Pauline (her only child, so highly polished that she may be said to take the shine out of every rival,—proud, but eventually penitent).....Mr. Haygarth.
The Widow Melnotte ("a lone lorn creetur").....Mr. Richardson.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Scene I.—DRAWING ROOM AT M. DESCHAPPELLES.

Pauline finds a mean Suitor by no means suit her—The rejected addresses of one of the Smiths—Beauseant boils over, and the Deschappelles are in a simmar-lar condition. Revenge! Revenge!! Revenge!!!

Scene II.—EXTERIOR OF THE "GOLDEN LION."

Interview between the Landlord and the spurned Admirer, during which the latter contrives to hint a few trifles to the Audience.

Scene III.—THE WIDOW'S 'UMBLE ROOF.

Which illustrates the truth of the Old Saw, that "Boys will be boys"—Claude wounds a Mother, who in her turn executes a Grand-pas—The dishonored note! Spurned!—Shameful Conspiracy to defraud.

Scene IV.—BACK GARDEN AT DESCHAPPELLES.

The Prince of Como (Prints after Claude), light Italian—Description of an imaginary Crystal Palace, sufficiently clear to be seen through—Damas having indulged at dinner in African Sherry, treats Claude to the Dessert of a Rapier, a military manover—A hurried Wedding.

Scene V.—THE "GOLDEN LION" AGAIN.

Arrival of distinguished Visitors—The Climax approaches.

Scene VI.—THE WIDOW'S ONCE MORE.

The Discovery—Harrowing and a Rowing—Claude turns Recruit, not knowing which way to run—Agony of everybody.

Summary Disposal of Two Years and a Half.

Scene Last.—DESCHAPPELLES' VILLA.

DIVERTISSEMENT!

Beauseant and Pauline about to be united—Arrival of a remarkably mysterious Stranger—The Banns forbidden and the Nuptial not—— Can it be! Yes! It is! It is!

The performance will commence at 9 o'clock precisely with the admired Comedy by C. Dance, Esq.

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Captain Charles.....Mr. H. Richardson.
Ernest Militant.....Mr. F. Pollock.
Potter.....Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Mrs. Ernest Militant.....Mrs. H. Richardson.
Smart.....Miss F. Wiseman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. | 5 |
| Stalls | „ | 3 |
| Upper Circle | „ | 2 |
| Pit | „ | 1 |

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager.....Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager.....Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director.....Signor Zelnan.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill.....Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. Byculla or Mazagon.....„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos.....„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music.....„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Dist

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market was again lively to-day. Colabas and Elphinstones respectively advanced from 1,395 and 875 to 1,420 and 890 and remained steady at these rates. Steady inquiry for New Bank of Bombay shares at 560.

CALCUTTA—24TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—The demands for 4 per cents. continue unabated, and several lakhs of rupees worth of papers were bought to-day at Rs. 7-10, 7-8, 7-7, 7-6 and 7-4 discount, the heavier amounts being taken up by native speculators, for deliveries early in May. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 advanced 2 to 4 annas. Some 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 12-8 premium.

National Bank shares continue in good demand; only two or three small lots could be found at Rs. 133, and were at once bought up.

A great number of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares changed hands to-day at Rs. 280, 285 and 287½ —*Englishman.*

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. W. R. Chester, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Sangor, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major E. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant B. Lovett, R.E., Assistant Superintendent Persian Telegraph, is allowed eight months' furlough to England, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Church, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sind Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 392, of 22nd April 1865.

Surgeon H. Atkins, Civil Surgeon, Tanna, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Under the authority of the Government of India the two first clauses of para. 190 of the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1865 are made applicable to India.

The Government of India has decided that in cases of Officers proceeding on an ordinary tour of inspection, the usual mileage allowance should be passed, and a pass for a charger granted in addition, when the Officer is entitled to take a charger, for such portions of the journey as may have to be travelled by railway.

The furlough to Europe for seven months granted to Captain M. W. Willoughby, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, in General Order No. 606, 23rd September 1868, is extended to two years under Rule 9 of the Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following alteration and adjustment of Rank from the date below mentioned is made :—

Mr. George Hoggan to be first Class Engineer from the 8th March 1868, inclusive, vice Mr. Kopel Moritz, pensioned on the 7th idem.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Spens and Rao Bahadoor Venayek Govind respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kulladghee Adawlut on 20th instant.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, Magistrate F. P., in the Tanna District, is invested with powers of appeal under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with powers under Section 33 of Act XVIII. of 1854, Act XIII. of 1859, and Act IX. of 1860, in the District. Mr. Hogg is also specially authorized to grant licenses under Section 28 and Clause 3 of Section 32 of Act XXXI. 1850 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) within the Tanna District, under the general control of the Magistrate of that District.

Major E. W. Lyons, Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Ensign C. F. Baugh to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Tanna District, vice Lieutenant Hay, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Daji Govind Goopté was in charge of the current duties of the late Senior Assistant Judge's Office at Rutnagherry from 12th December 1868 to the 31st January 1869, both days inclusive, and of the Judge's Office at Rutnagherry from 1st to 3rd February last, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sattara, has passed with credit the examination prescribed by Government Notification of the 8th July 1868.

Mr. G. M. Grant, appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Under the provisions of Clause 3 of Section XI. of Act VIII. of 1867 (an Act for the Regulation of Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay) the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dowlut Sing, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, attached to the Veerumgaum Dispensary, in the Ahmedabad District, to examine corpses when sent to him for *post mortem* examination.

Azum Gunesh Narayen, Mamlutdar of Nassick, is invested with the power of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednuggur District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for 15 months, under Section 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The following appointments are made consequent on Mr. W. Foxton's transfer to act as Judge of Shikarpoor :—

Captain C. Boulton to act as First Class Deputy Collector in Sind.

[illegible] as Senior Surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, vice Acting Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Knapp is appointed to act as Second Surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, vice Assistant Surgeon Gray, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. E. Hart to act as Executive Engineer for Reclamations. Mr. M. S. Dooley will officiate as Executive Engineer, Dharwar, until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Peile assumed charge of his appointment as Director of Public Instruction on the 24th instant, before Office hours.

Mr. W. Draper, M.A., to continue to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division, from the date of Major Wadington's departure on sick leave to England, till further orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, M.B., assumed charge of his duties as Acting Professor of Surgery and Dental Surgery in the Grant Medical College on the 22nd instant, before office hours.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Knapp assumed charge of his duties as Acting Professor of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, on the 22nd instant, before office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend R. Easum, M.A., Chaplain of Kirkee, is appointed to do duty at Poorundhar from the 19th instant, until the close of the hot season.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. S. H. McMinn and Mr. T. Bosanquet respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Sub-Collector of Colaba on the 15th April 1869, before office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. G. Waddington, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 12th May next.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF ASSURANCES.

Major G. W. Macauley and Mr. W. H. Bolton, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Upper Sind Frontier, in the forenoon of the 12th April 1869.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon G. Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon, Dhoolia, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven days, from date of departure.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Pierson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Teheran (Persia.)
Cherry, Lieutenant, Madras Infantry, on sick leave, from Mercara, Coorg.
Bainbridge, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on privilege leave, from Dhoolia.
Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, from Veeravull.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Pierson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Constantinople, (on the 1st May).
Watts, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

### DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Mahabuleshwur, 27th April 1869.

An European District Court Martial will assemble on Friday next at ½ past 6 o'clock A. M. at the Mess-room of the 59th Regiment for the trial of Private No 877 John Smith of that corps and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

President—Major Weir, 1-2nd (Queen's) Regiment.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 27th April, 1869.

Assistant Surgeon Langley, 24th Regiment N. I., will afford medical aid to the 3rd Light Cavalry during the indisposition of Surgeon McDowall, 3rd Light Cavalry, or until further orders.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Indus | Hicks | Southampton, Jan. 10. |
| | M.S. Elphinstone(s). | Dupuy | Goa, April 27. |
| | Taptee (s) | Drewitz | Kutch, April 27. |

### DEPARTURE.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Seaman's Bride | Anderson | Penang, Siam and Singapore. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Sir John Mandeville, Greig, to Liverpool.
Steamer Emeu, Babot, to China.
Ship Winged Hunter, Small, to Galle.
Ship Templar, Rogers, to New York.

The ship Kurrachee, to Amsterdam, began to load yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

April 24 Rangoon (s) ..... ..... .....

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

ANGAUM, 29th, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia" passing for Lingah

CHARBAR, 28th, 8 P.M.—H. M. steamer "Lord Elphinstone" leaving for Rashdee.

KURRACHEE, 29th, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin," with Overland mails, arrived.

ANGAUM, 29th, 9 A.M.—H. M.'s "Sind" arrived and leaving for Aden.

ANGAUM, 29th, 4 P.M.—H. M.'s "Dalhousie" arrived.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—April 28th, at Surat, the wife of Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

SMITH—At Madras, Janet, wife of W. Arnold Smith, M.D., Surgeon H. M.'s Indian Army, aged 26 years.

### NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has, by General Power of Attorney, duly authorized the undersigned to act for him during his absence from Bombay.

GEORGE HOOPER.

26th April, 1869.

MR. JAMES FAICHNEY is authorized to sign Bills for Manager.

GEORGE HOOPER.

26th April, 1869.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.


TO-MORROW, two gentlemen, who have closed a long career of honour and distinction in the service of their country, will depart from India bound for "home." Both have won "golden opinions" from their contemporaries, both leave behind them "troops of friends," and both will be welcomed at the seat of that empire whose work they have done so well, whose history they have adorned. Although we shall miss their presence in our Courts and learned Societies, it would be selfish to regret their departure. They have both laboriously earned the leisure now secured to them, and they have both deserved the chance of a pleasant life which now falls to their lot. As the steamer bears them away they will be followed by the best wishes of their friends, the good-will of the whole community, and the fervent hope that in the refreshing climate, in the stirring moral and intellectual atmosphere of Europe, they will find their physical health invigorated and their high faculties brighter and more elastic than ever. Such are the sentiments with which Bombay bids farewell to Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Newton.

After what was just occurred, it is almost superfluous to dwell on the services and merits of Sir Joseph Arnould; but we are loth to let him go without adding our feeble testimony to the general voice. For in his reputation we have a peculiar interest, since he was once a brother of the craft, and distinguished as a journalist before he began to earn high repute as a Judge. As a scholar, as an author, first on his own field, as a journalist, as a Judge, and last, but not least, as an English gentleman, he has taken that rank among his contemporaries which alone is a guarantee that he is made of sterling stuff. And it is not only by sheer force and brightness of brain, it is also by never failing kindliness of heart, by prompt sympathy with and consideration for others, that he has acquired the suffrages of men. Mr. Bayley, in the name and on behalf of the Bar, has publicly testified to Sir Joseph's merits as a Judge; but apart from this personal expression of a corporate opinion there remain on record two great judgments which attracted instant attention in England, and carried the name of the Judge all over the English-speaking world. Those judgments are enough to win legal distinction; but, not content with mere grand displays of patient research and lucid exposition, Sir Joseph Arnould never flinched from the every day work of his office; and, perhaps, his sedulous labour day after day, his punctual presence on the bench, his unfaltering industry, and steadily-burning intelligence impressed all who witnessed them more profoundly than the broad and luminous examples to which we have referred. It was the general admiration for the Judge and hearty esteem for the man which inspired the Bar with the feli-

[illegible] of the reports in the Calcutta [illegible] they can be called—of the [illegible] by the Chief Justice in the [illegible] disappoints us. [illegible] a good deal of curiosity to [illegible] on which the Court arrived [illegible] as the judgment was a very [illegible] one, we may presume it [illegible] of public importance. We hope, therefore, it will be given to the press. But it will be seen that another episode in the case has been begun, and one, probably, of still greater interest. The Editor and Publisher of the "Englishman" have, it seems, been summoned for contempt of Court. Two reasons are given—"comments" on the judgment of the Court, and opening a subscription to pay the fine of five hundred rupees imposed upon Mr. Tayler. No opinion can be expressed on the first ground until the comments have reached us, but we can bear testimony at present to the moderation and fairness with which the "Englishman" is ordinarily conducted, and it would be surprising to find it exceeding the bounds of journalistic propriety immediately after Mr. Tayler has been imprisoned and fined. But are we to believe that the High Court of Calcutta treats also as a "contempt" the opening of a subscription to pay Mr. Tayler's fine? We can hardly suppose Sir Barnes Peacock to be acting illegally, but if the fact is simply as the telegraph puts it, he is surely enforcing some law which through desuetude has come to be forgotten. Instances of such subscriptions must be known to every one. We could name several at the present moment. Does Sir Barnes Peacock mean that a person who is fined must pay the fine out of his own private means? He surely would not prevent a relation or a friend from paying it, and if a friend may be allowed to do that service, surely the public may. The principle is the same. It is premature to discuss Sir Barnes Peacock's conduct at any length, but the public have an interest in these questions and is not likely to disregard them.

THE steamer "Punjab," sailing from Madras for northern ports, takes about four or five hundred plaintain shoots sent by the Madras Government to be planted in the Andamans, where fruit of any kind is, it appears, very scarce.

THE Rajahs of Chota Oodeypoor and Soanth, and the Thakoor of Kuddana, have suspended the levy of transit duties on grain passing through their States, and the first two Chiefs have removed all restrictions on the export of grain during the present season of scarcity.

IN reply to an enquiry from the Government of Bengal whether, in the case of a military officer in civil employ who proceeds on furlough before he has served for three years in the Civil Department, the salary drawn by him in the Military Department should be taken into account in striking the average on which his furlough allowance is to be calculated, the Supreme Government has stated that the salary for the last three years in whatever department it has been drawn should be taken into the account.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India that military officers in civil employ may be allowed leave to attend examinations in the Oriental languages to the extent to which such leave can be granted to Covenanted Civil Servants under the Resolution No. 2749, dated the 24th September 1867. Such officers cannot be granted leave under the General Order of the Military Department, No. 1009, dated 3rd December 1866.

THE Governor General in Council has directed the following revision of Clause 3 of the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 1202, dated 9th March 1865 :—

CLAUSE 3 AS IT EXISTS.

Sections 28, 35, 48, 51 and 52 of Act XXI. of 1856, so far as they restrict the sale of opium to licensed vendors only, and prohibit the possession of opium by other parties.

CLAUSE AS NOW REVISED.

Sections 28, 35, 48, 51 and 52 of Act XXI. of 1856 are to be considered in force in all districts subject to the following provisions :—

In districts where an acreage system is in force, there is no restriction upon the possession of home manufactured opium by *bona fide* cultivators of the poppy. The sale of such opium by the cultivators to any one but a licensed contractor or his agent, is prohibited.

The possession of foreign imported opium in any quantity exceeding 5 tolahs weight, by any other party than a licensed contractor, or his agent, is prohibited, except under a pass granted under rules issued by the Financial Commissioner.

THE "Englishman" says "the rumours recently current about difficulties in the relations of the Finance Department with the Home Government on the subject of the Budget, had scarcely any foundation. There has been a good deal of misconception on the part of the English Press, but in this, as in other matters, the Indian Government merely suffers from the absence of machinery for publicly stating its case. We are convinced that the Finance Department is both well-organised and well-worked, and that the facts have only to be known in order to dispel the misunderstandings to which the first imperfect accounts of the Budget gave rise. The loan has been as successful as it is novel in Indian finance, but it should be remembered that the other half has yet to be put out and will involve correspondence between the Finance Department and the Secretary of State, and this fact alone is sufficient to account for the postponemet of Sir Richard Temple's visit to England."

COLONEL J. C. DAY, Commandant of the 17th Regiment, whose death at Madras we announced yesterday, was, we read, only forty-five years old, and was recovering from the effects of a serious accident which would have killed a less robust man, when an attack of dysentery carried him off. He had been twenty-nine years in the Madras army, and had done the State some service. He served as Brigade Major of the Nagpore Irregular Force, with a field force under Major Henry Shakespear, against the mutineers and rebels in the Sumbulpore district from the beginning of December 1857 till the end of March 1858; he commanded the right attacking party in the action at the forcing of the Singhora Pass in January 1858, and was also with the flying column which proceeded to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose's force against the Rohillas in the Deccan in March and April 1859. He was followed to his last home in Saint Mary's cemetery by 300 rank and file of his own regiment—with which he had spent many of the best years of his life, and to which he was deeply attached—by His Excellency General McCleverty, and all the officers of the garrison who were off duty. At the same time the remains of the fife major of the corps, Payne by name, were interred. Payne had been ill for some time with liver complaint and survived his commandant only a few minutes. It is said that when the old man heard that his Colonel was no more, he said "Take me to him;" and shortly afterwards followed his superior. There was still another burial at the same cemetery that evening—that of Mrs. Arnold-Smith, the young wife of Doctor Arnold-Smith, and the daughter of Colonel Macgregor, Commandant of the Body Guard.

APPENDED is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, on 31st March 1869, and of the amount of coin, bullion, and Government securities held in reserve by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

| Date. | Circle of Issue. | Currency Notes in Circulation. | Total Reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31st March 1869. | Calcutta ... | 3,73,23,390 | 3,63,73,120 |
| ,, ,, | Madras ... | 58,06,980 | 48,65,890 |
| ,, ,, | Bombay ... | 4,92,33,910 | 4,41,30,690 |
| ,, ,, | Allahabad ... | 27,66,200 | 34,39,840 |
| ,, ,, | Lahore ... | 22,33,720 | 25,09,310 |
| ,, ,, | Calicut ... | 7,70,330 | 7,94,760 |
| ,, ,, | Trichinopoly | 4,17,920 | 10,34,460 |
| ,, ,, | Vizagapatam | 4,49,420 | 6,39,630 |
| ,, ,, | Nagpore ... | 17,97,050 | 18,33,870 |
| ,, ,, | Kurrachee ... | 24,59,170 | 35,32,670 |
| ,, ,, | Akola ... | 3,34,870 | 3,35,900 |
| | Total ... | 9,95,92,960 | 9,95,92,960 |

THE following is a statement of cash balances in the Governmnet Treasuries in India at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

| | Feb. 1867 | Feb. 1868. | Feb. 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rupees.* | *Rupees.* | *Rupees.* |
| Govt. of India..... | 76,75,203 | 79,02,402 | 35,88,100 |
| Bengal ..... | 1,35,01,197 | 1,60,13,375 | 1,41,79,543 |
| British Burmah ... | 11,84,681 | 18,43,263 | 19,92,453 |
| N. W. Provinces.. | 2,00,73,272 | 1,97,87,617 | 1,25,45,612 |
| Oudh..... | 39,80,401 | 42,60,911 | 33,53,037 |
| Punjab..... | 98,50,029 | 1,00,85,838 | 91,20,528 |
| Bombay ..... | 2,76,49,177 | 2,38,87,068 | 1,78,66,429 |
| Central Provinces. | 45,69,363 | 41,49,810 | 43,04,227 |
| Madras..... | 2,31,39,368 | 2,17,30,512 | 2,00,15,754 |
| | 10,66,04,691 | 10,96,60,796 | 8,69,65,712 |
| Berars ..... | 50,30,538 | * | * |
| Total Rupees... | 11,16,35,229 | ..... | ..... |

* The cash balances of the Berars is omitted, their revenue and charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

Earl Russell's Life Peerage Bill has been read a second time without a division.

The French Chambers have been dissolved, and the elections will take place on the 23rd and 24th May.

The protocol, embodying the definite agreement between France and Belgium relative to the Luxembourg Railway question, was signed yesterday.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet. Prices are unchanged.

Fair Dhollera .....10¼d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, and there is but little enquiry.

7lb. Shirtings..... 9s. 3d.
8¼ do..... .....11s. 0d.
40's Twist ..... 1s. 3½d.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

### LOSS OF THE SHIP "BOLINBROKE."

CALCUTTA, 29TH APRIL, 7-5 A.M.

The ship *Bolinbroke*, bound for London with a valuable miscellaneous cargo, was totally wrecked in the river yesterday off Hooghly Point.

### THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER.

The Chief Justice ordered the issue of a rule *nisi* against the *Englishman* yesterday for contempt of Court, in having published comments on Mr. W. Tayler's case, and for having opened a subscription to pay the fine of five hundred rupees.

The case will be heard on Monday.

### THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

WE append an interesting letter addressed by the Secretary of State, under date the 11th March last, to the Governor General of India in Council :—

"I have had under my consideration in Council the despatch of your Excellency's predecessor, dated January 9th (No. 1) 1869, transmitting a copy of the general report by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, on the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for 1867-68.

"I am glad to perceive that the operations of the officers who are conducting the various series of triangulations in different parts of India continue to be marked by a scientific skill and a determination to overcome obstacles which are deserving of all the praise that their Chief has bestowed upon them. Such commendation is especially deserved by those officers whose work lies in the flat and swampy country of parts of Lower Bengal, in the wild forest covered hills on the Burmese frontier, and in the unhealthy valleys of the Nerbudda and Godavery The remarkably close agreement between the length of the base line near Bangalore, as given by measurement, with the result obtained by triangulation, is a striking proof of the extreme accuracy which has been attained in the calculations computed by the officers of the Survey.

"The assiduous labour of Colonel Walker in collecting material, as well from natives who have penetrated beyond our frontiers as from Russian sources, has led to the production of a most valuable map of Turkistan, and will eventually still further increase our knowledge of that important, but almost unknown, region which lies between our frontier and that of Russia. The explorations of the Pundits, under Captain Montgomerie's superintendence, have already yielded results which have roughly determined the geography of a very extensive tract of previously unknown country, while the enormous discrepany between high authorities as to the position of so important a place as Kashgar, shows how urgently more information is needed.

"The work of the three officers, who were deputed by Colonel Walker to join the Abyssinian Expedition, was completed under peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances. They had to contend against difficulties arising from want of proper assistance, insufficient food, ill health, and shortness of time; yet they succeeded in producing an accurate map of the country traversed by our forces in Abyssinia, and their services reflect credit on the department, and show how competent it is to meet any sudden emergency.

"The work performed by Colonel Walker's department during the past year has been varied and important. I have perused his report with much satisfaction, and I have to request that you will convey to him my sense of the great value of his labours, which are so zealously seconded by the officers who are serving under him."

## MANCHESTER MACHINISTS VERSUS THE BROACH EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find it impossible to let pass unchallenged the statements communicated to the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, which were reproduced in your issue of yesterday; not only because the writer impugns the correctness of the information supplied by your correspondent, whose letter appeared in your issue of the 9th January last, but also because he has chosen to indulge in remarks of a personal nature, unjust and unfair to our Cotton Commissioner, whose absence in a distant part of the country makes a reply to them all the more necessary.

I have now before me the official report of the Broach Exhibition, and for the benefit of those who may not have seen it, I submit the following extracts containing the opinions of the jurors with reference to the machinery commented upon by the above writer :—

"CLASS XI. MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY.—Section 2. Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, exhibits two gins in this class, one of which, called the treddle churka, is an improvement on the common native gin, and we are of opinion that Dr. Forbes has entirely attained the object aimed at, viz., to place in the hands of the ryots in districts where steam-power is unavailable, a machine so simple that the most ignorant person can manage it without the least liability of its getting out of order, and at the same time be able to realize a per centage outturn equal to that of the most approved cotton gin extant, when taking into consideration the driving power required. At the trial it was shown that one man could with ease clean 28 lbs. of cuppas (equal to 10 lbs. of cotton) per hour, while the out-turn of the ordinary native churka worked by two individuals is only about one-fourth. Several very practical gentlemen were present at the experiment, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the results.

"The second gin exhibited by Dr. G. F. Forbes is similar in construction to the first, merely an extension of the rollers, which combines three of the treddle churkas.

"CATTLE POWER (by Dr. Forbes).—This machine is intended by its design to supersede cooly labour in working saw gins in the Dharwar districts, and accordingly there was a saw-gin present. This gin of 18 saws turns out 300 lbs of clean cotton per day, and it was easily worked with one pair of bullocks, and allowing the power of one animal for the gearing, the other sufficed to work the gin. It was therefore evident that four pairs of bullocks will drive six gins with 18 saws in each, and yield 1,800 lbs. of clean cotton per day. Though intended for the saw gins only, it will also drive the McArthy gins or any other power gins.

"The difficulty of driving cotton gins by cattle-power is the irregularity of the machines now in use, which is caused by the succession of gearing introduced for getting up the proper speed; the consequences are that the least unsteadiness on the part of the bullocks results in what is termed a back lash, which has a great tendency to destroy the action of the gins. This has been entirely overcome in Dr. Forbes' machines; the speed is got up by a compact arrangement in the first motion, and also at the end of the mainshaft the introduction of a fly-wheel which has quite obviated these defects.

"Section 3. (Forbes' Cotton Press for half-pressed bales).—This machine has been well tested, and will press one bale of 3 cwts. by 4 men in 1 minute and 30 seconds, the compression being 15 lbs. 7 8 parts to the cubic foot. The power is applied by a rack and pinion with a compact arrangement for multiplying the power which is necessary to finish off the bale. The construction of the machine is very simple and well-adapted for the use of the natives. Several intelligent natives were very much interested in the action of this press. The machine can be made to press bales of any weight and size by trifling alterations."

The official report from which the foregoing extracts are taken was not issued until long subsequent to the date of your correspondent's letter of 6th January, and I think any impartial reader will be of opinion that it fully corroborates all that was therein stated. This report will perhaps carry greater weight with it when I mention that the gentlemen selected as jurors in the machinery department were civil engineers and machinists of high reputation and intimately conversant with cotton cleaning and spinning machinery. The remarks of the writer in the *Cotton Supply Reporter* are so rambling and disconnected, that it would be difficult to follow them in the order in which they are expressed. I shall therefore notice under its own head each of the subjects he has brought forward.

First—The "Treddle Churka." The writer states that in 1860, two firms of "Manchester machinists" undertook the manufacture of this churka from a pattern brought home to them by Dr. Forbes, and that a thousand such machines had been made and sent out by them, all of which proved useless and worthless. We have the testimony of the records of our Chamber of Commerce to prove that the pattern sent home was the fac-simile of the churka exhibited at Broach, because it underwent a public trial at that time, and the recorded results of that trial are exactly similar to what was obtained at Broach. In the above quoted report of the jurors, the article is described as "*a machine so simple that the most ignorant person can manage it without the least liability of its getting out of order*," while in its trials "witnessed by several other practical gentlemen" it gave the rate of 100 lbs. of clean cotton per day to the labour of one man, an amount, in proportion to the power employed, unequalled by any other machine, be it "McArthy" or "Saw-Gin." Now if such a simple machine were placed in the hands of a machinist worthy of the name, who has all sorts of appliances at his command, he could surely make another like it equally good and efficient, and as many more as might be wanted. We have not in this country the means of making such machinery wholesale, and the article was therefore sent to Manchester. It would be no compliment to the skill of the "two firms of Manchester machinists" to suppose that they were unable to copy a simple pattern. Why they would not do so, and why they sent out instead one thousand machines made after their own devices, which turned out to be worthless rubbish, is a question which the writer in the *Cotton Supply Reporter* can probably answer as well as either of them, if I conjecture rightly as to the extent to which he is interested in the sale of McArthy's gins in this country. The second churka shown at the Exhibition I shall notice further on in contrast with the McArthy gin.

I shall now proceed to the "cattle power." If this machine was so very simple and easy of construction, will the writer in the *Reporter* tell us how it has happened that though urged and encouraged by Government for the last ten years, the home machinists, in all their numerous attempts, never sent us out anything that upon trial did not prove to be a disappointment? The results of these attempts at producing a simple machine may be seen in many quarters standing idle, painful monuments of failure, though some of them were very costly,—costly in their elaborate manufacture, and costly in the results to the pockets of some parties, as the law courts of London can testify! Wonder if any of the unlucky shareholders in the great Manchester "Carwar Cotton Company" has ever thought it worth while to enquire how much of their subscribed capital was swallowed up in the purchase of the thousand spurious "roller-churkas" that have been noticed, also of the costly but equally worthless "cattle-powers" and "half-presses" that are now rusting to decay!

When a difficulty in machinery has been overcome, there is no more common expression than "what a simple affair it is after all!" and this is the comment of the writer in the *Reporter*, who from his own admission appears to have both seen and tested the Broach "cattle-power" in this country. Notwithstanding this, less prejudiced people will be inclined to give Dr. Forbes some credit for his ingenuity, in having met our wants with a long-sought-for machine, the production of which had baffled the efforts of so many English machinists.

I may here notice that the writer in the *Reporter* leaves it to be inferred that this "cattle-power" is a patent of Dr. Forbes, and further on he plainly states that personal or pecuniary interest in the machinery is the motive by which Dr. Forbes is actuated. Now, if I am right in my surmise as to the personal identity of the writer, I can only characterize these statements of his as wilful and malicious misrepresentations, calculated and intended to mislead both the Government and the public. He knows as well as I do, that at the present time Dr. Forbes has no beneficial interest in any machinery whatsoever, and still more that Dr. Forbes has never directly or indirectly profited to the value of one shilling by any invention of his own or by any machinery with which he has been connected. Before leaving this subject, I may notice that the writer himself has shown that with his McArthy gin, aided by this "cattle-power," native cotton can be cleaned at the rate of Rs. 5-12-0 per bhar of cuppas of one thousand and eight pounds, whereas he informs us that when steam is the power employed the price charged is Rs. 14-8-0. Here the writer has unwittingly proved more than he ever intended. He commenced by decrying the "bullock-power," but in his anxiety to make out a good case for the McArthy gin, he proves that with the aid of the "bullock-power" it can do its work at little more than one-third of the price charged when it is driven by the steam engine. Truly is he deeply indebted to the Cotton Commissioner! And it is to be hoped that he will give the poor cultivators the benefit of this by adopting the "cattle-power" and lowering his rates accordingly. The information he has given would, however, have been more complete and satisfactory to the public if he had at the same time stated the fact, of which he is equally well aware, that with the "power churka" and "cattle-power" the same quantity of cotton can be cleaned at the cost of only one rupee and eight annas.

The "Dharwar Cotton Packer."—The writer in the *Reporter* objects to the prize having been awarded to this invention on the score of the machine having found its way to the Exhibition at the expense of Government. From the anxiety which he evinces for the safety of the public revenue, it will, no doubt, be soothing to his feelings to learn that the Government was no loser by this item, the machine having found ready sale on the spot, at a price which covered every outlay, carriage included. In accounting for the press having found no competitors at the Exhibition, the writer alluded to has been as unscrupulous as he is wanting in candour. Broach we all know to be a very large cotton cleaning and pressing centre. Every machine in use for these purposes is to be found there upon the spot. To have removed any of them into the Exhibition yard would have been an expense much too trifling to prevent the makers of half-presses from courting competition if they thought they had any chance of success; but, having previously seen what they had to contend with, they very prudently refrained from putting in an appearance: besides which, the jurors were thoroughly and practically acquainted with the merits of every other half-press in the country, and in giving the palm to the "Dharwar cotton packer," they doubtless did so, because they considered it to be the best machine of this description which has yet appeared.

I shall now notice the second cotton cleaning machine exhibited by Dr. Forbes, and as, in connection with the "cattle-power," it will, I believe, yet attain a very important position in this country, the present seems a fitting opportunity for contrasting its merits with those of the McArthy gin. I may here premise that at present our appliances for cleaning cotton in India are limited to three different machines, viz., the "saw-gin," the wooden or native "churka," and the "McArthy gin."

The first, or "saw-gin," is only in use in the Dharwar districts, where alone American cotton is grown, it being the only machine of the three by which that description of cotton can be cleaned. It was hoped by its makers that the McArthy gin would be able to deal with this cotton, but at the recent trial at Dharwar, referred to by the above writer, and at which he states he was present, it proved, as he is aware, a total and complete failure; the saw yielding at the rate of three hundred pounds per day of ten hours, while the McArthy gin, working alongside of the saw-gin and driven by the same "cattle-power," gave only ninety pounds of cotton, and that badly cleaned. In other words, therefore, this McArthy gin required three and one-third working days to turn out the same weight of cotton as could be cleaned by the saw-gin in one day.

The "roller-churka" principle has been in use here for ages: the McArthy gin is a recent introduction: both of these are applied only to the cleaning of native or indigenous cotton, for which the saw-gin is not suitable. The machine exhibited at Broach by the Cotton Commissioner, and known as the "power-churka," is the first successful adaptation of the native churka principle to power machinery; and its relative value to the McArthy gin may now be contrasted. It is not disputed amongst those best acquainted with the McArthy gin in this country that, from its complicated construction, it is very apt to work itself out of order, frequently requiring adjustment two or three times a day, and that which it does so get out of order, there is no other machine in use anywhere that becomes so destructive to both the cotton fibre and the seed. The constant care it requires in this respect may be seen in any of the steam establishments, where during working hours, a trained artisan has to be told off to every five or six gins to watch them closely and carefully, and immediatly to rectify any derangement that may occur. The writer in the *Reporter* is quite right in stating that in Guzerat there are small McArthy gin cotton cleaning establishments conducted entirely by natives; but he should also have added that those natives are thoroughly trained mechanics, highly paid and conversant with the steam engine, which they also superintend just as well as Europeans. The abovementioned circumstance, coupled with the fact of the great power required to drive the machine, makes the McArthy gin essentially a railway and steam appendage; and the scope, therefore, to which its operations can extend in this country may, to a certain extent, be guaged by the extension of railways into cotton districts. Guzerat, Khandeish, and the Deccan are already supplied with trunk lines, and we have not, in this presidency, much more to anticipate for some time to come, with the exception of the "Dharwar and Carwar" line; but there, for reasons above explained, the McArthy gin would be useless. The number of these gins that can be advantageously employed has therefore very nearly approached its maximum, and to what does that amount? The cool attempt of the writer in the *Reporter* to throw dust into the eyes of the people of Manchester upon this score, amuses people here who know the actual truth and see his motives. It would be no difficult matter to ascertain the exact figures, but when three hundred thousand bales were mentioned, I am convinced that it was very considerably over the mark, and I feel equally sure that for many years to come the quantity will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand bales, which, if it ever arrives at that, would be about the extreme limit to be looked for. Our last exports from Bombay amounted to twelve hundred and fifty thousand bales. If the McArthy gin can only reach the above small proportion, what is to be done for the remainder? Is it to be left to the native churka in the villages—a condition of things against which there is now such an outcry, or can no effort be made to supply the villagers with "power-machinery" which they themselves can use? This is a question which every one interested in the cotton supply must consider with concern. It is quite clear that something is wanted which the McArthy gin will not supply for generations to come, for we might just as well send a steam engine into a village as a McArthy gin, for all the use that either would be of to them.

I shall now notice the "power-churka," and see what grounds we have to hope for something from it. The jurors of the Exhibition describe it as an extension or multiplication of the rollers of the "treddle churka," the object being to adapt the native roller principle to mechanical force instead of

## ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

The following letter has been addressed by the Government of India to the Accountant General, Bengal :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2790, dated the 12th ultimo, submitting a claim from Mr. F. B. Peacock, the Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, to an allowance of £500 per annum, during the portion in excess of twenty months of his absence in Europe on leave on medical certificate from the 24th October 1865 to the 12th November 1868, and enquiring, first whether the absentee allowance of Covenanted Civil Servants forfeiting their appointments under the rules extracted in the margin from Section XII. of the Absentee Rules of the 16th December 1864, and Clause C. of Section VIII of the Rules of the 16th June 1868, † should be determined by their standing at the time they forfeit their appointments, or their standing at the time their leave commence; and, secondly, whether such standing should, with reference to an order of the Government of India in the General Department, No. 3549, dated the 15th November 1831, be held to include time spent at Hayleybury College.

"2. In reply to the first question, I am desired to observe that the rates of absentee allowance in the cases to which that question relates, should be determined by the Officers' standing at the time they forfeit their appointments.

"3. In reply to the second question, I am directed state that the Governor General in Council considers it unnecessary to disturb the order of November 1831, which directed that time spent at Hayleybury College should be included in the computation of standing which qualifies for subsistence allowance, because nearly all the officers now in the Covenanted Civil Service, who were at Hayleybury College, have, without calculating the time spent by them at Hayleybury, attained the standing which qualifies for the highest rate of subsistence allowance; but that the subsistence allowance of Covenanted Civil Servants who were not at Hayleybury must be regulated by their standing from the dates of their arrival in India. I am directed, however, to point out that the decision of 1831 which allows Hayleybury time to be included in the computation of standing qualifying for subsistence allowance does not authorize its being included in the standing which qualifies for absentee allowance under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules of December 1864, and that consequently the standing qualifying for such absentee allowance must be computed from the date of an officer's arrival in India.

"4. I am to add that Mr. Peacock's claim to £500 per annum from the 24th June 1867 to the 12th November 1868, may be admitted under the orders contained in this letter, because having arrived in India on the 1st February 1857, he was, according to those orders, an officer of above ten years' standing on the 24th June 1867."

* "After twenty months' absence his office will be vacated, but he will be permitted to draw a sick absentee allowance of £500 per annum if he be above ten years' standing, and of £250 per annum if not above ten years' standing."

† "When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance."

## THE CASE OF Mr. W. TAYLER.

(*Englishman, April* 26.)

On Saturday morning the Court was densely thronged to hear the judgment in the case of Mr. W. Tayler. The Judges (Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter) took their seats at half-past eleven, and after a few preliminary remarks the Chief Justice proceeded to deliver judgment. For upwards of three hours His Lordship carried his audience through a review of the facts and of the law on the subject, and thea minutely and severely analysed the letters for the publication of which Mr. Tayler had been brought before the Court. He next passed in review the state of the law as to the liability of printers and publishers, to prove that the printer and publisher of the paper in which the letters appeared were, equally with Mr. Tayler, liable to be arraigned before the Court. After vindicating the course adopted by the Court, and assuming the whole responsibility himself, the Chief Justice adjudged Mr. Tayler to have been guilty of a contempt of the Court, and, after hearing his defence, adjourned the Court for ten minutes.

The ten minutes lengthened out, and at last, after a recess of about one hour and a half, the Judges resumed their seats, and Sir Barnes Peacock proceeded to deliver the sentence of the Court. Going over the different heads which constituted the contempt, His Lordship finally sentenced Mr. Tayler to be imprisoned for one month and to pay to Her Majesty a fine of rupees five hundred; in the event of the fine not being paid, to suffer a further term of imprisonment, the length of which was not specified. His Lordship then proceeded to read a form of apology, by the publication of which Mr. Tayler would acquire the privilege of moving on Monday, 3rd May proximo, for his discharge, provided always he had meanwhile paid the fine. The extraordinary severity of the sentence was, however, much remarked upon in and out of Court.

As the Chief Justice spoke at considerable length regarding the liberty of the Press in general and the character of the Indian Press in particular, and dwelt in lofty tones upon his own fearlessness of criticism, it is to be hoped that interpolation of the judgment, which commenced with these topics and ended with "Lord Mansfield's" celebrated declaration about his own nobility of nature, will be given to the Press exactly as delivered by Sir Barnes.

(*Indian Daily News, April* 26.)

Judgment was delivered on Saturday morning, in the case of Mr. W. Tayler, charged with contempt of Court. He was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, and be imprisoned for one month; the imprisonment not to have effect if he tenders an apology stating that the charges made against Mr. Justice Mitter were unfounded and false.

The Court sat at eleven A.M., and the Chief Justice spoke for some hours. He reviewed the whole of the proceedings in Mr. Tayler's case, and referred to the "liberty of the press," his judgment being one of the most elaborate and telling ever delivered in the High Court. Mr. Tayler had time given him to the 3rd of May to apologize and save the month's imprisonment. He then passed into the custody of the Sheriff.

(*Ibid.*)

The apology published by Mr. Tayler in the *Englishman* was no apology at all; instead of mitigating, it rather aggravated, his offence. It showed that he either did not comprehend or wilfully concealed from himself the real offence of which he had been guilty. The facts, however, lie in a nutshell. A Mahomedan lady purchased an estate from Mr. Tayler, and then found that it had been previously attached in payment of Mr. Tayler's debts. The debt amounted to Rs. 11,000; and this sum the lady paid to save her estate from sale. A suit was eventually brought by the lady to recover the amount she had been forced to pay on Mr. Tayler's account: and issues were laid down for decision. The first issue was whether the lady, who had paid a debt which she was under no obligation to pay, was entitled to recover the amount from Mr. Tayler. The second issue was whether there was any fraudulent concealment at the time of the sale. The Chief Justice decided the case on the first issue, and then went on to remark that it was unnecessary to enquire into the allegation of fraud; adding, however, in a general way that, if a gentleman sold an estate under attachment, without communicating the circumstance to the purchaser, the concealment would, in the eye of the law, amount to fraud. Mr. Justice Mitter concurred with the Chief Justice; but added that in his opinion the concealment in the case before him amounted to fraud. Mr. Tayler then applied for a review of judgment. In his application he admitted that, from the facts before them, the Judges could arrive at no other conclusion; but he solemnly deposed that he had never intended to contest the lady's claim at all, and the entire defence had been set up without his knowledge by his native agent, and was false from beginning to end: and he concluded by asking the Judges so far to modify their previous decision as to declare that he himself personally was no party to the fraud. The Chief Justice said that he saw nothing in his previous decision to retract, as he had not decided the case on the ground of fraud. Mr. Justice Mitter said that he could not, on Mr. Tayler's *ex parte* statement, withdraw the finding at which he had arrived on the facts before him; nor could he endorse Mr. Tayler's statement that the agent had been guilty of the fraud, when the agent was not before the Court, and had no opportunity of defending himself. Mr. Tayler put, as interested men are apt to put, his own construction upon these decisions. He chose to consider that Sir Barnes Peacock had exonerated him from blame, which he certainly had not done: and that the native Judge had formed conclusions which there was not a tittle of evidence to support. Having apparently deceived himself with this belief, he proceeded to impose the same deception upon his friends, and published the three famous letters in the *Englishman*, which were undoubtedly very gross, if not wilful, misrepresentations of the facts of the case. But they were not merely misrepresentations: they were clearly libellous as well. The native Judge was accused of having wanted only to insult him, and of having given a decision which there was not a tittle of evidence to support. When, therefore, Mr. Tayler admitted that his letters were a contempt of Court, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Judges, it was necessary that he should not only apologize for the false imputations he had made, but that he should also withdraw the misrepresentations on which these imputations rested. As he did not do all this, he cannot complain that the Court refused to accept his apology. At the same time we think that the sentence passed upon Mr. Tayler is unnecessarily severe. The Chief Justice said that, if Mr. Tayler had been indicted before a jury at home, he would have been sentenced to at least a year's imprisonment; but there is a marked distinction between an indictment and a trial for contempt of Court. In the former case the Judge passes sentence with reference to the wrong committed against another: in the latter case he awards punishment for a personal offence against himself. In the former case the Judge cannot gratify his own private feelings of clemency: in the latter case he can. We do not for a moment say that Mr. Tayler did not deserve the sentence passed upon him; but we think that the case was one which could not but appeal to the pity and clemency of the Court. The honor and dignity of the Court before had been thoroughly vindicated by the Chief Justice's decision. Mr. Tayler's conduct had been unsparingly criticized and exposed; he had been subjected to the indignity of a trial, and had expressed the utmost contrition and his abject appearance before the Court could not but excite in the minds of the spectators that sympathy which we all naturally feel for a man that is down. There is another fact in connection with Mr. Tayler's case, which was not brought to the notice of the Court. He is at the present time, we are told, labouring under a severe illness: and it is feared that confinement will greatly increase the malady. If this is the case we hope that a proper representation will be made to the Chief Justice, for we feel sure that all classes of the community would rejoice to hear of Mr. Tayler's release. It would be an act of clemency on the part of the Chief Justice which would be appreciated by all.

Throughout this affair we have never seen that the liberty of the press has been in the slightest degree imperilled. We have endeavoured to support the integrity and dignity of the High Court. And while we would not presume to interfere with the Court in the exercise of its high functions, we are sure the Chief Justice will not mistake our meaning, if we remind him, in the language of our matchless bard, that—

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When Mercy seasons Justice."

## BOMBAY.

Mr. Ghandhierhoy Jehangir Mody has been admitted as a vakeel of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Westropp will preside in the Insolvency Court on Monday first.

Fire! Fire!!—Yesterday the large steam fire-engine passed along from the Fort to Colaba and an alarm of fire was at once raised. But there was no fire;—the engine had only gone for the purpose of pumping water into a storing tank connected with the Bombay Press Company's premises, the supply being urgently required.

The High Court.—The Original Side of the High Court was closed yesterday until the 9th June. Mr. Justice Westropp will sit in Chambers at the usual hour, 10-30 A.M., every Friday, for the disposal of emergent business during the vacation.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,62,72,882, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 21,71,895; of the total, Rs. 1,62,04,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

Call on Alliance Financial Shareholders.—Yesterday in the High Court Mr. Justice Westropp, on the application of Mr. McCulloch on behalf of the official liquidators, made an order for a call of Rs. 50 on the first list of contributories of the Alliance Financial Association—payable on or before the 20th May.

Sale of the "Ajdaha."—Yesterday H. M.'s receiving ship *Ajdaha*, of 1,440 tons burthen, was disposed of by public auction in the Dockyard. The highest offer was Rs. 17,500, given by Mr. Alladeen Peerbhoy, who will be the purchaser, subject to the sanction of Government.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Emeu," Captain Babot will sail to-day for China, with 1,167 chests of Malwa opium, 51 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mrs. M. S. Gubbay, Mr. S. G. Yoist, and Mr. Nazarally Abdoolally.

Wreck of the ship "Sarah Sands."—Telegrams were received in Bombay on Tuesday reporting the total loss of the ship *Sarah Sands*, on the Kulpeny Reef, Laccadive Islands. The crew were saved, and were at Calicut. The *Sarah Sands* was an iron ship 1,150 tons burthen, and was on her passage to Bombay with coals from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 7th December.

The Currency.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd April, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th April:—

| | | 7th April. | 15th April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 10 Note | Rs. 25,22,490 | Rs. 25,07,130 |
| Rs. | 20 " | Rs. 15,68,980 | Rs. 15,47,840 |
| Rs. | 50 " | Rs. 22,97,950 | Rs. 22,18,350 |
| Rs. | 100 " | Rs. 50,51,800 | Rs. 51,42,500 |
| Rs. | 500 " | Rs. 16,14,500 | Rs. 16,13,500 |
| Rs. | 1,000 " | Rs. 3,04,86,000 | Rs. 3,02,07,000 |
| | Total | Rs. 4,35,39,620 | Rs. 4,32,31,320 |

Pleaders.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued Sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts named:—Soobhrai Ramchunder, Surat; Azum Moro Krishna Dabholkur, Ahmednuggur; Ramchunder Mahadev Tilvankur, Dharwar; Bbimajee Venktesh Sukhri, Dharwar; Veeruppa bin Honuppa Gudad, Dharwar; Mun ibhai Jusbhai, Ahmedabad; Dinkur Sukharam Kurnik, Tanna.

Lodge Concord, No. 757.—At the last regular meeting of this Lodge an address, engrossed on vellum, was presented to Mr. Alfred King, the Store-keeper of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. King is an old Past Master of this Lodge and has done some good service to the Craft. The members of Concord not long since presented him with a gold jewel, a piece of plate, and made him a Life Governor of the Masonic Charities in England, and the presentation of the address is a fresh token of their very high appreciation of his services.

Suicide.—Bicka Jewan, a halalcore in the service of the regiment at Colaba, committed suicide by throat cutting yesterday morning. He had returned from his morning's work and asked for some food from his wife. She gave him some which had been cooked on the previous day, and this led to his telling her to leave the room. She did so, and in a few minutes a child came out with blood on its feet. On this she went into the house and found that her husband had cut his throat, almost entirely severing the head from the body. A Coroner's inquest was to be held yesterday evening.

Suicide by Poisoning.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Abdool Cadur, formerly a sepoy in the G. I. P. Railway Police. It appeared that in February last deceased absconded from Bombay for debt. The day before yesterday he was brought from Egutpoora; and in the forenoon he was taken before the Superintendent of the Railway Police. He then said he had taken about a tola of arsenic, but gave no reason for doing so. He was at once taken to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

The International Financial Corporation.—Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, sitting in Chambers, Mr. Green, solicitor to the official liquidator of the International Financial Corporation, applied for an order for the dissolution of that Company as from the 29th inst., and that the recognizances entered into by Mr. Gumpert, the liquidator, together with his sureties, Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Kursondass Madhowdass, be vacated, the accounts of the Company having been passed and the monies made over to the Accountant General. His Lordship granted the order, and expressed his extreme satisfaction with the business-like manner in which the liquidation of the Corporation had been carried out. He had been pleased with the reports of the liquidation, and was more satisfied with the way in which this liquidation had been carried out than with any other which had come before him.

Judge Moroba Canoba.—Yesterday, in the Court of the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, a Marwaree named Sella Dolla sued Moosa Hassum and three others to recover Rs. 100, the amount of a promissory note. Of the four defendants only one appeared in Court, and admitted the debt. Mr. Moroba to the Marwaree—"Where are the other defendants?" Marwaree—"They are not bef ore the Court." Mr. Moroba—"Have you got any evidence to prove your case?" Marwaree—"My witnesses are not in Court." Mr. Moroba—"Then I can't give you any decree." Marwaree—"I will bring them inext time." Mr. Moroba—"Very well, you may do so." Marwaree—"Will you fix a day for the hearing of the case?" Mr. Moroba told the Marwaree that his case, along with twenty others, would stand over for a time, as he was going to send up a case to the High Court against the opinion of the Full Court. His (Mr. Moroba's) view of the law was that all promissory notes in which attestations were made after execution were thereby made null and void; whereas the Full Court entertained a different opinion. If the High Court decided in his favour, he (Mr. Moroba) thought that some twenty thousand promissory notes in Bombay, most of them in the hands of Marwarees, would be utterly vitiated. The Court was crowded with Marwarees at this time.

Dave Carson's Entertainment.—We were glad to see that the praiseworthy and highly successful efforts of Dave Carson to provide Bombayites with excellent entertainments were again rewarded on Wednesday evening by a well-filled house. The opening piece was the amusing comedy, "Who Speaks First?"—the acting in which appeared to be highly appreciated. Mr. Richardson's representation of the easy impudent manners of the long-absent brother, but supposed stranger, was especially good. "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," followed, and was quite as successful, both as regards the acting and the reception from the audience, as on the two former occasions on which it was performed. Though Wednesday was announced as the last evening on which this burlesque would be performed by the company in Bombay, we have no doubt it would again draw a good house should it be announced. To-morrow evening, "Who Speaks First?" will again be put upon the stage, and the principal piece will be Byron's burlesque, entitled, "The very latest edition of the Lady of Lyons," which, we are told, is to be presented with magnificent new costumes, scenery, and effects: and should the acting and costumes be as good as in the burlesque which has just been withdrawn, it will merit crowded audiences. Both those who have, and certainly those who have not, heard and seen Dave Carson in his inimitable impersonation of the Bengalee Baboo will be glad to hear that he will appear in that character between the pieces to-morrow night. We hope there will be a large attendance to see Dave with the music teacher, wishing to be taught to sing "Ee'shweet ecspirit hear my prayer," giving a specimen of native music, and singing his now universally known song.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th April, was 432, being a decrease of 7 as compared with the preceding week, 139 more than the total of the week ending 28th April 1868, and 106 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 51 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

| Section or Sub-Section. | Population by Census of 1864. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Fever. | Other diseases. | Accident & Violence. | Unknown Causes. | Total exclusive of still-born. | Total reported birth exclusive of still-borns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | 19,161 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Fort, Southern | 2,455 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort, Northern | 39,298 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | 3 |
| Esplanade | 7,989 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Market | 75,402 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 15 | ... | ... | 27 | 13 |
| Mandwee | 41,152 | ... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | 25 | ... |
| Chuckla | 41,442 | 2 | 10 | ... | 4 | 19 | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| Comberkharee | 63,020 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | 30 | 7 |
| Dongree | 60,259 | ... | 5 | 2 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | 26 | 11 |
| Dhobeetalao | 11,793 | 2 | 3 | ... | 7 | 14 | ... | ... | 27 | ... |
| Phunuswaree | 22,529 | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 18 | 1 |
| Bhooleshwur | 50,282 | 6 | 5 | ... | 3 | 15 | ... | ... | 29 | ... |
| Kharatalao | 23,454 | ... | 5 | ... | 8 | 12 | ... | ... | 28 | 4 |
| Koombarwara | 23,085 | 2 | 9 | ... | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 19 | 4 |
| Khetwaree | 29,177 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | 24 | ... |
| Girgaum | 21,505 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Chaoputee | 6,184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Walkeshwur | 10,094 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Mahaluxmee | 9,144 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Mazagon | 21,794 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Tarwaree | 9,402 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Kamatheepoora | 81,675 | 10 | 3 | 29 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 1 |
| Parel | 7,062 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1 |
| Seoree | 5,042 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Seo | 12,078 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Mahim | 19,459 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Worlee | 10,211 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Harbour | 32,582 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... |
| Bombay | 816,562 | 28 | 100 | 19 | 101 | 182 | 1 | 1 | 432 | 51 |
| Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years. | 777 | 48 | 10 | 2 | 74 | 125 | 4 | ... | 538 | ... |

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

| Race or Caste. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Fever. | Other diseases | Accidents and Violence. | Total, ex. of Still-born. | Total reported birth exclusive of Still-borns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boodhist—Jain, &c | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 13 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 14 | ... |
| Lingset | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Bhatia | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 2 |
| Hindoo of other Caste | 51 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 92 | ... | 223 | 30 |
| Hindoo into-caste | 1 | 5 | ... | 3 | 9 | ... | 18 | 3 |
| Mussulman | 2 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 35 | ... | 102 | 9 |
| Parsee | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 7 | ... | 19 | 2 |
| Jew | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Native-Christian | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 11 | ... | 17 | ... |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 |
| Negro-African | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unknown Races | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 100 | 19 | 101 | 182 | 1 | 432 | 51 |
| Corresponding week, 1868 | 23 | 39 | 2 | 79 | 166 | 4 | 293 | 51 |

## THE CASE AGAINST A SOI-DISANT KNIGHT.

The young man who called himself "Sir William Mylie Egerton" was again placed at the bar, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, yesterday, and charged with cheating by personation and thereby dishonestly inducing Messrs. Watson and Co. to deliver one cavalry sword, one gold lace sword knot, one sword belt, and one coat, of the aggregate value of Rs. 128-8. Two additional witnesses were examined yesterday. Mr. Henry Bailey said—I am Superintendent of Police E. Division. I arrested the prisoner on the 27th March last. I had orders from the Commissioner of Police to arrest one answering to the description of the prisoner. About 1 o'clock of that day, I went into the English Hotel and found prisoner there in conversation with one of the witnesses in the case, David Simpson. I heard prisoner say something about a stroke of business, and from his appearance I was led to ask if his name was Egerton. He said it was. I told him that the Commissioner of Police wished to speak with him. We went from the Hotel to the house of the Commissioner of Police, where the Commissioner told him that he had telegraphed to some one about him, but had got no satisfactory answer. The Commissioner said to the prisoner—"I don't believe that you are 'Sir William Egerton,' or that you belong to the 16th Lancers." Prisoner said—"I do, and if you telegraph to the Colonel of the 16th Lancers, you will get a satisfactory reply to the effect that I am an officer of that regiment." The Commissioner said he did not believe him, and that till he received a satisfactory reply, he felt bound to keep him in custody. I took him away in custody, and he has been in custody since.

Ramchunder Shamrao said—I am the book-keeper at Messrs Grindlay, Groom, & Co., and I keep all their accounts. We have no account in the name of "Sir William Mylie Egerton." I have never seen the prisoner in our office. We have no account in the name of "William Egerton," or of any one in the name of "Egerton."

Exhibit C. is shown to witness, when he says:—"If this order had been presented to us, not having an account in the name signed, we should not have paid it."

The magistrate cautioned the prisoner as usual, and then committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## TRANSPORTED CONVICTS.

The Bombay Government has, with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, published for general information the following amended rules for the classification, &c., of transported convicts, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XVI. of 1840:—

Persons transported to Bombay shall be confined in central gaols or in any of the gaols of that Presidency, and be subject to the discipline laid down for their inmates by the rules or regulations in force, and by the orders of the Inspector General of Prisons or of Government.

Such persons shall be put to hard labour as other convicts with whom they may be imprisoned.

When a convict who has been ordered to be transported for seven years shall have been confined for four years, or if transported for fourteen, shall have suffered six, or if transported for life shall have suffered eight years' imprisonment, such convict may, provided his conduct has been exemplary, be allowed to reside in the vicinity of any goal in the Presidency of Bombay, which the Inspector General of Prisons shall, from time to time specify, on condition,—1st, of his good conduct; 2ndly, that he present himself to such officer and at such intervals (not less frequent than once a month) as the Inspector General of Prisons shall from time to time appoint; 3rdly, that he remain constantly within certain limits, to be settled from time to time by the Inspector General of Prisons.

Before any convict is released from gaol under the above rules, the sanction of Government shall be obtained through the Inspector General of Prisons.

Nothing in Rule III. shall be held to prevent the Government from at any time permitting a convict, of whom it has been duly certified that a continued residence in gaol endangers life, to reside outside a jail under such rules and conditions, and for such time, as to the Government may seem fit.

A convict may, in like manner, be permitted by Government at any time to reside outside a gaol as a reward for signal service.

The Tribunal of First Instance of Paris has just declared null and void a marriage between a Frenchman and an English girl, which was solemnized at Cardiff on November 14, 1867, the names of the parties are not given in the report. It appears that they at first attempted to get married by the French consul at Cardiff, but he refused to perform the ceremony, on the ground that the previous formalities required by French law had not been complied with. They were then married before the registrar, and also by a Catholic priest at St. David's Chapel, Cardiff. The husband was at the time 28 years of age, and the young lady, whose father, moreover, gave his consent, was upwards of 21. The court held that although the marriage before the registrar was good according to the laws of England, yet it was void in France, because clandestine, and purposely concealed from the husband's father, whose consent should first have been asked by an *acte respectueuse*. This as a new instance of the danger which English girls run when they marry foreigners in England.

A Liverpool Policeman named James, when on duty, saw a bundle thrown over a garden wall, and in a minute or two afterwards a man leaped over into the road. He was immediately taken into custody by the policeman, but the burglar took a large iron "jemmy," about 2 ft in length and 4 lb. weight, from his pocket, and struck his captor a tremendous blow over the right eye. The office, was stunned for a second or two, but retained his hold of the man and closed with him. The fellow continued to strike a succession of heavy blows with his weapon, and adversary's head, arms, and body with his truncheon, and the chief returning the blows with his "jemmy." The noise aroused several people in the neighbourhood, but they were afraid to interfere. The officer, who is a Northcountryman, "cross-buttocked" his opponent and threw him heavily, falling on him. They again regained their feet, and the fight was carried on for some time at arm's length. The officer again closed with the chief, and threw him down. At length a police inspector who was going his round came up and found the thief lying on his back, and the policeman on the top of him holding him down, both men being nearly insensible. They had each lost a great deal of blood, and their heads were in a terribly battered condition, some of the wounds being of rather a serious nature. The bundle which was thrown over the wall contained six valuable Brahmapoto fowls.

## TENTAGE AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

On the 12th January last Mr. J. R. Arthur, Collector of Sattara, wrote to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., forwarding a letter from Mr. Little, Acting First Assistant Collector at Sattara, in which he questioned the correctness of the Accountant General's opinion that a Civilian on furlough is only entitled to draw an allowance calculated on the amount of his salary without taking into consideration his tentage and travelling allowances, and requests that the instructions of Government may be solicited. Mr. Little contended that these allowances ought to be taken into account, and further that in calculating his furlough pay his deputation allowance should be estimated at "what it would have been during the last three years under the new rules, viz., at Rs. 240 per mensem, instead of Rs. 200, as it has been during the greater part of that time."

Mr. Little's letter, dated 5th January, is as follows:—

"I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to solicit the orders of Government on the two following questions arising out of the Civil Service Furlough Rules of 1868:—

"1st.—Does the term salary in section 7 include an Assistant Collector's permanent travelling allowance and tentage?

"2nd.—In calculating furlough pay under section 7, are acting allowances to be taken at what they would have been during the past three years under the new rules?—From the accompanying copies of letters you will see that the Accountant General has answered both these questions in the negative, without, however, assigning any reason for doing so.

"2. In my letter to that officer I argued that it seemed equitable to include permanent travelling allowance and tentage in calculating furlough pay, because—

"1stly.—These allowances have been consolidated and made perennial. An Assistant Collector may draw them several months before he goes into the districts at all.

"2ndly.—They are continuable during privilege leave. If the term 'salary' in section 18 includes these allowances, it must also include them in section 7.

"3rdly.—They are assessed to the Certificate Tax, which under section 23 of Act IX. of 1868, is fixed at one per cent. on an officer's 'pay.'

"To these arguments I would now add—

"4thly.—These allowances are in certain cases acting allowances, which are expressly included in the term 'salary,' section 1, *c. g.* a Second Assistant Collector acting as First Assistant receives on that account an addition of Rs. 100 per mensem to his travelling allowance, and Rs. 11-1-9 to his tentage.

"5thly.—Corresponding allowances, such as tentage, house rent, horse allowance, &c., drawn by military officers are treated as portions of their substantive pay.

"6thly.—If the Accountant General's ruling is correct, officers in situations of the same emolument and responsibility will draw different amounts of furlough pay, because their salary is debitable to different heads of account,—a result which, I would venture respectfully to point out, seems hardly to be contemplated by the rules framed in such a generally liberal spirit as those of 1868.

"3. On the second of the two questions above mentioned I need only add that, if the Accountant General is right, officers of the same standing as myself will not have the full advantage either of the old or new Furlough Rules."

Mr. J. L. Lushington, Accountant General, wrote the following memorandum on 3rd February:—

"In submitting the accompanying letters for the orders of Government, I have the honour to observe that the term 'salary' as used in the Leave Rules only includes fixed and acting allowances. Travelling and tentage are considered as extra allowances, and, therefore, in calculating the average salary of all Government servants, these allowances are never taken into account under any circumstances whatever, and such, in my opinion, is the intention of the Supreme Government.

"With regard to Mr. Little's second query, viz., whether in calculating furlough pay under section 7, acting allowances are to be taken at what they would have been during the past three years under the new rules, I think there is little room for argument, as it is evident that the average ought to be taken of the salary which has actually been drawn, and not of that which would have been drawn had the new rules been in force two or three years earlier."

Resolution of Government of Bombay (22nd Feb.)—Mr. Little should be informed that Government concur with the Accountant General, but that the question will be submitted to the Government of India. The principle on which an officer is allowed to retain his permanent travelling allowance and tentage while on privilege leave is that the allowances are fixed with reference to the whole travelling to be performed during a year, but there are no such grounds for continuing them, or any portion of them, when an officer is absent for longer leave; and as to the second point, it is presumed that actual receipts are to be taken as the basis of calculation, and not imaginary figures.

Resolution of Government of India (25th March.)—The Governor General in Council concurs in the opinions of the Government and the Accountant General of Bombay.

## THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Ninth Day: Tuesday, April 27th.

Commissioners—Mr. A. R. Scoble (Chairman); Colonel Kendall, R. E.; Colonel Trevor, R. E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. I. B. Lyon (Secretary).

Dr. Lumsdaine was the first witness to-day, and he described the system at present in force for cleaning out the drains. They were, he said, cleaned by the Health Department, with the same inspectors. Working gangs were continually at work under these inspectors at some of the streets in town. As to sewage utilization he was in favour of it if it were conducted in a proper way, and he thought a tropical country was most favourable for that system. Sewage should be kept as far off as possible from the thickly populated parts of the town, certainly not within a mile. Of course he would prefer that it should be kept out of the island altogether, but still he thought there was a deal of waste land which it might benefit. He thought that the sewage would be so diluted that it might, without any danger, be placed on the land in almost unlimited extent, and that the sewage irrigation would not cause any dissimination of the choleraic principle. In reply to the chairman he said the pipe for the discharge of the sewage at Carnac Bunder was stopped shortly after he came to Bombay, owing to a bad joint, but had been put right within 36 hours. There had not been another stoppage till Saturday last, but the pipes had been plugged since that time, and the tanks were now full of the night soil that had been put in on Friday night. The affair had been handed over to Mr. Pyne, Superintendent of Water Works, and he had had great difficulty in finding out where the stoppage was. He had exposed the pipe and drilled several holes, and now knew within 25 feet where the stoppage was meanwhile the whole halalcore service was stopped—or at least they had to make a shift which was not desirable—and till the pipe was cleared there was no way of getting rid of the sewage. The stoppage was near the Carnac Overbridge, and so hard that a wire would not pierce it—it was clay and sand. Mr. Aitken said there was a drain in course of construction at the place, and possibly the loosening of the soil had caused the pipe to sink.

Captain Tulloch explained that in his system there were so many man holes that the pipes would be easily cleared.

Dr. Lumsdaine then, in continuation of his examination by the chairman, said that the remarks at page 37 of the report of the Sanitary Conference (already published) did not in his opinion refer to sewage irrigation, but to the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of privies and such places where there was a sodden soakage. The ground got sodden with excrement and soakage, but here they would have drainage, and the sewage would be applied to a greater extent in a diluted state, and he did not apprehend there would be any of that paste that Dr. Hunter had spoken of that would turn dry and be blown about by the prevailing winds. It would be rapidly absorbed, and they knew these light soils absorb rapidly, and that clayey soils absorbed ammonia more readily than others. Thus they would get the ammonia taken up. It would not be as if they brought all the drainage and formed a cess-pool there. They would be consuming the sewage by vegetation. In reference to his remark in the earlier part of his evidence in favour of the present halalcore service being continued, he explained that he had so spoken because he had not yet seen how preparation was to be made for getting rid of the gases that would be engendered if they had the water and night soil collected by sewers. Until they could derive some means for that, he thought they had better keep to their old system, rough and ready though it were. If they had sewers then that would necessitate water closets through all the native town, and he did know how long the preparation of these would take, but it would require a long time.

Dr. Hunter then put a number of questions, or rather entered into an argument with Dr. Lumsdaine as to his opinions in the latter part of his evidence;—but the latter held to these as already expressed.

Dr. Hunter—Well, that is the direct obverse of some eminent authorities.

Dr. Lumsdaine—Well, I think for every one authority you get against it, I could bring one in favour of it. (A laugh.)

Dr. Hunter—Well, I hope that before you throw your sewage on the island of Bombay, I shall have left for England—that is all I can say—and I hope you will be left too.

Dr. Lumsdaine—I am quite sure we shall—both of us. (Laughter.)

Captain Tulloch was then examined. He repeated the statement made at last meeting, that he could put his main drain a few feet higherthan he had originally proposed, which would make a very material difference throughout the project. If the Commission should determine not to take in the drainage of the Fort he could probably begin the drain from nearer the markets at a higher level. In answer to Colonel Kendall, he said he proposed draining Byculla flats by sluices, and on extraordinary floods by pumping. As to the drainage of the roads, before he went home he had proposed that all the roads instead of being conserve should be convex. This plan, he had observed, had been adopted at Messina, Florence, Rome, and Turin.

The Chairman observed that the result of the plan adopted in the various towns mentioned by Captain Tulloch was that the entire filth of the place collected in the middle of the streets and that the most abominable stench prevailed.

Captain Tulloch contended that that was not due to the way in which the streets were constructed. After some further remarks, Captain Tulloch said he was of opinion that the best plan was to remove the night soil by the sewers, for he did not think that any halalcore system would answer in the end. At present the nuisance caused was very great, and at times the stench was dreadful. He thought, too, that the present was about the most expensive system the town could have. He had assumed it cost five lakhs, a year, and Mr. Aitken said that in 1867 there were about five lacs spent on it, and that in addition Rs 4,85,000 had to be laid out. This sum capitalised would amount to two million sterling. He did not mean to say that he would advocate the introduction of the same system of water closets that was used in England, but by passing night soil into the drains, it would not remain more than four or five hours in the town instead of twelve or fifteen as at present. By an expenditure of two millions sterling the Municipality might not only have drainage, but a sufficient water supply as well. As to the dry earth system—assuming the population to be one million—1,000 tons of earth would require to be brought into the town daily, and 2,000 tons of matter would have to be carted out of the town each day. Thirteen hundred pairs bullocks would be required, each pair costing, say, in round numbers, Rs. 35 per mensem. And without rent

## MILITARY SIGNALLING AND TELEGRAPHY.

The volunteer review unfortunately did not afford a very satisfactory opportunity for practically testing the new system of military signalling and telegraphy, but it is to be hoped the attempt to introduce it as a regular feature of our reviews and field days will not be abandoned. The recently established signalling school at Chatham ought to have every opportunity of experimentally applying its system in field operations. Captains Stotherd and Bolton should certainly find their way to Aldershot and the Curragh in the course of this drill season. Writing of the services of the signallers in Abyssinia, Lord Napier says—"The signallers made themselves useful to the army the whole way from Senafi to Magdala, and their services were more especially valuable while the army crossed the ravines of the Takazze, the Jiddah, and the Bashilo, and on the advance to Magdala in communicating with distant points relative to placing the guns in position." The flashing system which forms the basis of military signalling, as we explained at some length not very long ago, has also been employed on other more peaceful occasions. In the laying of the Atlantic cable of 1866 it proved so efficient as to draw from Sir James Anderson the following high encomium :—"If anything I can say would bring so invaluable a mode of signalling into general use, I should like to say it, believing I would be doing good to the whole maritime service of the country." The value of military signals and telegraphs has also been recognized on the Continent, and Austria has been prominent in her use of them. We trust therefore that Captain Bolton's collapsing drums and cones and shutters will not be looked upon as mere ingenious toys of no practical or established value, but that, together with the Colomb-Bolton limelight and the field telegraph equipment, they will be accepted as indispensable aids to military operations.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Bankruptcy Bill has now been printed, and stands for a second reading in the House of Commons next week. The transfer of bankrupt estates more completely into the hands of creditors, after the Scotch fashion, for distribution among themselves; the continuance of liability for debts if a certain proportion be not paid off at the time of bankruptcy; the abolition of imprisonment for debt; and the trial of fraudulent bankrupts by the ordinary criminal tribunals—these are the principal changes now proposed in the law. To complete this programme, however, two, if not three, separate bills will be required. That which has just been printed, after having been read a first time in the House of Commons, is, as its title explains, for the consolidation and amendment of the bankruptcy law, but does not deal with the questions of imprisonment and criminal offences. At present the law on this important subject is exceedingly intricate and confused. It is contained in three or four different statutes overriding, qualifying, and supplementing one another in such a way as to form rather an ambush for rogues than a protection for honest men. A large majority of the bankrupts who annually pass through the court are nothing more nor less than deliberate, systematic thieves. Something was done by the short bill of last session to put a check on that "system of highway robbery," as Mr. Commissioner Wilkes called it, which is perpetrated by means of composition deeds. But this touched only an angle of the subject and still left room for a great deal of arrant swindling to be carried on not only with impunity, but with assured and considerable profits. The law operated in two ways—it opened all manner of side-doors and trap-holes for the escape of debtors and on the other hand it threw special obstructions in the way of pursuing creditors. It was Alsatia revived. An Insolvent Court was offered a ready asylum for people who had exhausted their credit for the time and wished to start fresh on another race of indebtedness, but creditors were permitted to follow their man only on payment of heavy charges and under conditions which rendered it extremely doubtful whether the bankrupt would not baffle them, and almost certain that whether he got off with anything or not, there would be extremely little left for distribution among the creditors. The whole principle of the law was false. Its great end and aim had come to be the protection of the debtor; he was treated as a tender-hearted dame might do the fox which sought shelter in her parlour, and the door was barred against the cruel pack in full cry at his tail. The preamble of Lord Westbury's Act of 1861 might almost have run—"Whereas it is expedient to prevent and punish the wickedness of being a creditor." At first sight, it is difficult to see why the law should thus go out of its way to absolve debtors from the just and legal consequences of their own acts. A promise to pay money is a contract which one would fancy the law was bound to enforce like all other contracts of a specific and voluntary nature. If a builder contracts to build a house, if a shipowner contracts to carry mails or cargo, he is compelled to abide strictly by the terms of the bargain. Any plea that he could not fulfil his obligations within the time fixed would avail him nothing in relief or extenuation of damages. Why, then, when a man undertakes to pay a sum of money, should he be released therefrom merely on his going to the court and saying he does not happen to have the sum about him?

To appreciate the spirit and tenor of the law which has now to be reformed, we must recollect the primi-

[illegible] There can be no

ing a livelihood, and reduced to dependence on the chance mercy of the charitable for their daily bread—neither gaoler nor detaining creditor being bound to provide for them even so much as a cup of water or crust of bread—terrible stories like these led to a very natural reaction. Means were found when a debtor was driven to desperation to enable him to clear off all encumbrances by the surrender of his property and so get a fresh start in life. The agreeable nature of the process, at least in its present form, may be imagined from the large number of persons who voluntarily and spontaneously avail themselves of it every year. The old principle was that you could seize your debtor, and by threats of protracted confinement make the best terms you could with him; but if you once resorted to this remedy against his person you lost all further hold upon his goods. Whenever you released him from prison he stepped forth a free man, clear of all obligations in regard to you, whether he had paid a penny or not. You could not proceed against him for the same debt again. But the principle that a debtor should be allowed to surrender himself to the law for the mere sake of obtaining a discharge without the consent and even against the will of his creditors has led to very awkward consequences. It is one of the objects of the Attorney-General's bill to abolish this right on the part of debtors. It will be in the power of creditors to exercise their own discretion as to declaring a debtor bankrupt. If they choose to let him go on in the hope of getting their claims satisfied in the course of time, they can wait as long as they like, and as long as they wait he will still be liable. Moreover, even when adjudicated a bankrupt he will not be qualified for an absolute discharge merely by proving his honesty, unless he also pays a certain proportion of his debts—10s. in the pound, or unless a special resolution of his creditors in general meeting has been passed to the effect that his bankruptcy has in their opinion arisen from unavoidable misfortune, and they desire that a discharge should be accorded to him.

In the distribution of the bankrupt's property the principle of the bill is to hand it over to the creditors with as little delay or intermediate agency as possible, and then to leave them to realize it as they think best and divide it among themselves. The intervention of the law is confined almost exclusively to the seizure of the state in the first instance; supervision over the bankrupt to compel him to give evidence as to his affairs, and to afford the creditors' assignee such assistance as may be necessary in clearing them up and making the best of them; and the settlement of differences between any of the parties concerned. The organization of creditors, with an inspecting committee and trustee, is borrowed very closely from the Scotch system, a registrar in bankruptcy or a county court judge taking the place which the sheriff occupies in the north. The examination of the measure, clause by clause, cannot, of course, be attempted here. Two remarks, however, suggest themselves which seem to deserve consideration. The first is as to unsatisfied claims against an undischarged debtor. Five years' grace is allowed him to recover his solvency, and during that time all old claims lie dormant. At the end of five years, if he has not in the interval made up a 10s. dividend, "the balance remaining due of any such debt may be enforced against him in the same manner as if no such bankruptcy had taken place." If this means that at the end of five years a creditor on the old list will have to go through all the forms of proving debt, &c., over again, it certainly looks as if he was not very fairly treated. The simplification of the law will doubtless enable creditors to deal with a bankrupt more cheaply and easily than at present, but it is surely too much to except them to go through the process twice on the mere chance of obtaining 10s. in the pound as the maximum of their claims which the law will enforce. The only evidence, it seems to us, that a creditor so situated should be required to give is as to any transactions that may have taken place in the interval between the two bankruptcies. Again, there is a good deal to be said as to the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In the case of ordinary traders, a strict system of bankruptcy is perhaps sufficient for coercive purposes; but there is a very bad class of debtors who have neither trade nor ostensible means, and upon whom pressure can be brought to bear only by imprisonment. Till, however we see the separate bill on this subject we may as well postpone the discussion of the question.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Extension of leave has been granted by the Secretary of State to Lieut. H. B. Craigie, Bengal Cavalry 6 months; Major-Gen. C. W. Tremenheere, C.B. Bombay Engineers 6 months; Colonel, H. T. Vincent, Staff Corps 2 months.

The hope lately expressed by us that "the further promotion of Indian officers to the rank of major-general would be suspended pending inquiry into their unnatural supersession of the British colonels, a grievance of which the latter so justly complain," appears unlikely to be fulfilled. In the *Gazette* dated War-Office, March 23, Colonel D. M. Stewart, who entered the service in 1840, and is a colonel of 1863, becomes a major-general, passing over the heads of 270 colonels in her Majesty's service. A lieutenant-general of the Indian service just deceased gives another vacancy which, we presume, will promote the next colonel on the Indian List. This officer entered the service in 1844, became a captain December, 1860, a colonel in September, 1863, and now passes over the heads of 284 unlucky British colonels. Many of these latter have been considerable service, and it would be but justice to them to stop, as was suggested, these further unreasonable promotions till the matter can be thoroughly inquired into.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

## THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE FUR KINGS.

(*Spectator.*)

There is power left somewhere in this Constitution of ours, though it is occasionally hard to know where to find it. It is very difficult sometimes to get a very little thing done well, but then it is not much more difficult to get an immense thing done admirably. The machine is so big that it takes endless fuel to put it in motion at all; but once in motion, it can do almost any kind of work. If we have to march a regiment of cavalry from London to Hounslow we generally make some mess, leave the men without rations, or disable half the horses, or commit some *bêtise* of that kind; but if we have to reconquer India, we reconquer it with very little more apparent effort. A hundred or so convicts in New Zealand, or a few thousand Kaffirs in South Africa, seem to tax all our energies; but an effort not a bit more exhaustive destroys a dozen armies supported by a continent in rebellion, or plucks down an African King from his throne near the Mountains of the Moon. More has been said and more trouble taken about the Thames Embankment than about the Indian Railway system, and the Government which is bothered by garotters strikes down pirates almost by volition. At this moment, the Colonial Office, supposed to be the weakest among all our Departments, which gets puzzled with any little intercolonial squabble about tariffs, looks solemn when a Legislative Council at the Antipodes quarrels with a Legislative Assembly about a money bill, and is fretted to death by the perversities of a silly African Bishop, is silently and quietly completing one of the biggest enterprises ever undertaken by statesmen, building up across the Atlantic a Federal Republic strong enough to hold its own among the nations of the world, with a territory second in area only to that of Russia, with an army based on conscription, and a marine surpassing that of many first-class powers. Nobody chatters about it, scarcely any outsider looks at it, nobody sings pæans over it; but steadily as a tree, silently as the Temple of Solomon, the Canadian Dominion rises into the air. Whoever hit upon that word for the new State, with its curious suggestion and yet avoidance alike of royalty and republicanism, so large in its significance and yet so free from pomp, had a genius for words. The attempt at first seemed hopeless, but the British Government had made up its mind, and quietly, carefully without fuss or proclamations, it availed itself of its own apparent disadvantages, of the shadow thrown by its terrible neighbour, of British Canadian everbearingness, of French Canadian suspiciousness, of Nova Scotian 'cuteness, of New Brunswicker avarice, and of Newfoundland poverty, coerced here, and cajoled there, and bribed when nothing else would do, till difficulties seemed to disappear, and the Dominion stood up not only a State, but a great one with a strong political pulse, and a government which dare hang, and a good, healthy instinct of Imperialism, shown in the usual way of an insatiable lust for land. So great is the new creation, that it is exerting already an attractive force, and colonies are tumbling into it as little planets would into the sun, if the sun's attractive force were suddenly quintupled. Newfoundland is yielding, British Columbia is drifting, and last and most important of all, the Hudson's Bay Territory, the largest on the continent, is fast floating towards the centre of gravity at Ottawa. Yet a few months, or it may be a few weeks, and a dependent Parliament,—strangest of constitutional phenomena,—may be ruling a territory in which the mother country would not make a province, a country greater in size, in population, in revenue, and, for aught man knows, it may be in resources, than the United States when they commenced the career that has led them to the top of the world.

The process by which this last obstacle has been removed is an amusing illustration of the methods by which British politicians pursue their ends. It was, to speak shortly, a State necessity that the Hudson's Bay Territory should be added to the Dominion, that the stomach of British America should be placed under the control of the brain. The Dominion hungered after it, to begin with, and our policy was to feed the Dominion even to satiety. The United States people were threatening it, and to loosen their talons when once fleshed, is as difficult and dangerous as to loosen our claws. Above all, it was necessary to a plan which involves the security of the whole Empire, and it may be of the whole world,—the creation of a Second State on the American Continent. There were no inhabitants to object, no enemies to be subdued, no grand feats of diplomacy to be achieved, there was only a little known and not very powerful Company, seated in Fenchurch Street, to be got out of the way. A body of utterly unknown shareholders, changing from day to day, and politically quite insignificant, possessed or said they possessed sovereign and property rights over four hundred millions of square miles of the earth's surface, with right of shutting anybody out whom they might please. A Stuart ignorant of geography had signed a document he never read for the benefit of somebody who sold it again, and so the purchasers became monarchs among men. The claim was ludicrously big that it killed itself, as a claim to the air would; but to the last minute of his life the ablest man the Company ever secured, the late Mr. Edward Ellice, never would say clearly what he thought, or his constituents thought, or he thought they thought the precise extent of their claim. There were men among them down to Wednesday last who believed themselves entitled to sell the Territory in full property and sovereignty United States, as Napoleon sold Louisiana, or Spain Florida; and the most moderate of them,—moderate, sensible, "warm" citizens, like Mr. Bazett Leeming, thought that they were entitled

[illegible] ty, arguing that the King could not grant it, or the Company receive it, and what it had received could be taken away, like the similar sovereignty of the East India Company, by Act of Parliament; then it forbade, through Lord Granville and by a mere incidental remark in a letter, the sale of the Territory to the Union; and then it offered a quiet ultimatum. The Territory for political reasons must go to Canada. The Company could have its trade as at present, certain "blocks," *i.e.* scattered properties round and about its stations, to the extent in all of 50,000 acres, £300,000 down, and one-twentieth of all the land to be settled within the next fifty years, but it must formally surrender all its assumed sovereign territorial rights. If it does not, intimates Lord Granville, in his sweetest manner, we shall with the greatest reluctance, but still immediately, take them. That is the meaning of his very carefully worded remarks about the necessity of legislation to avert a political danger, and is to be read by the light of the Indian Act of 1858, which deprived a Company of a Continent without a sixpence of compensation. The Government of Great Britain is mildness itself in its methods, but when it comes to surrendering an imperial policy, alienating a splendid colony, and risking a war with the United States because a few Londoners think they ought to be sovereigns of territories they cannot use, and which in their hands are worth nothing, its real actions is sure to be firm. The terms, we admit, are by no means "liberal," and we do not wonder at all that people who think they are selling a Continent hardly deem themselves presumptuous in asking for more. £300,000 in cash is not too much, or the shares would not have fallen on Change, the lands conceded at once are small, only 50,000 acres in all, and we fancy keen American "pre-emptors" would be sorry to give twopence an acre for the future rights of reservation. If Canada does not grow they will not be worth anything, and if Canada does, who is to enforce them? Suppose Canada conquered or independent in ten years, how much will Fenchurch Street get? At the same time, the terms considered as compensation to common shareholders are not unjust, for though the shares had previously been inflatted by hopes and ideas, they have fallen very little, the Company retains its hunting grounds, and if the animals are killed off by those pests of the hunters' human beings, the price of furs will rise in proportion, furs, like gems, being worn mainly as evidence of wealth, and there are new markets rising every day at their very doors. The shareholders are selling their real properties at a fair if moderate price, and as for their dream properties, they are in this logical dilemma. Either their rights are real or unreal. If the latter they are trying to impose on the Government; if the former, they are sovereigns, and like sovereigns must accept the results of revolution. Their rights of sovereignty are, at all events, not better than those of the East India Company which disappeared in a day, and their rights of territory are pretty much the same as those of Indians they supplanted. If the matter is to be settled on "legitimate" principles or with reference to anything but the general welfare of the world, the rightful owners of the Hudson's Bay Territory are the Hudson's Bay Company's despised Indian hunters. Remembering that and the reluctance of the Canadians to respect their monopoly, and the difficultly of restraining American squatters, and the impossibility of a British Government tolerating the existing absence of law in the Territory any longer and the determination of everybody to make the Dominion a defensible State, we should recommend the shareholders to accept the terms as good-temperedly as they can. If not, the Crown will cede its rights to the Legislature of Ottawa, Candian lawyers will interpret those rights, and the Company will find that their entire income will not be equal to the costs of their perpetual lawsuits. The Crown, be it remembered, pays no costs.

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### THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliding packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had, Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

SARDINE STAND.—This is an Ornamental Electro Silver Stand holding a cut glass dish large enough to receive the contents of an ordinary tin of Sardines, with Electro Silver cover, and pair of tongs.

Price complete Rs. 25 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.


## BANKS.


NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

| Discount. | Not exceeding 60 Days. | Exceeding 60 Days. |
|---|---|---|
| On Government Bills | | 7 per cent. |
| On Private Bills and Notes | 9 per cent. | 10 per cent. |
| On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares | 7 per cent. | 8 per cent. |
| **Interest.** | | |
| On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares | 7 per cent. | 8 per cent. |
| On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods | 9 do. | 10 do. |
| On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit | 8 do. | 9 do. |

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £3,200,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 3,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 800,000 |

Head Office—Paris.

| Agencies at | |
|---|---|
| London. | Saigon. |
| Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). | Hongkong. |
| Bourbon (Reunion). | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Yokohama. |

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above | £50 | 2s. 0 | 1/8d. per Rupee. |
| " | 4 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. " |
| " | 3 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. " |
| " | 2 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. " |
| " | 1 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 11/16d. " |
| On demand | | | 1s. 11 5/8d. " |
| On Scotland | | do. | ..... |
| On Ireland | | do. | ..... |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers 1s. 11 9/16d. " on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight .....

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 months | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. | 5 " |
| 3 do. | 3 " |

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1869.


## FOR SALE.


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